

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[XIVth YEAR.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE

[No. 1292.]

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1806.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

IN THE PRESS,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JR.
The Virginia Almanack,
FOR THE YEAR 1807.

FAMILY GUIDE,
TO AVOID INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PROPOSAL
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK,
On the discovery of a Specific for the cure and
prevention of
The Yellow Malignant Fever,
And disorders of the Billious, Putrid and
Malignant kind,
Followed by a Dissertation on the Cholera In-
fantum, the Cynanche Trachealis, or Croup,
and a new Method for the certain cure of it.

Adapted to persons of every capacity.
Addressed to the citizens of the United States
of America.

By Dr. JOHN J. GIRAUD.
THE basis of the specific remedy, is simply
Soap—universally acknowledged to be a
great preserver of health. That without the use
of Soap there can be no cleanliness, and with-
out cleanliness no health, admits of no doubt.
Soap has been acknowledged in medicine, for
many centuries past, to be a powerful mitigator
of the bile, and an anodyne containing a most
sovereign anti-pestilential quality, which has
been confirmed by a long series of success; and
by a well tried experience, it possesses an em-
powering virtuous, which renders it wonder-
ful in all fevers, and diseases produced by a fer-
mented and acrid bile.

CONTENTS.
Article 1. Of the Yellow Fever in general.
2. A new method of treatment for the Yellow
Fever, adapted to the capacity of every one.
3. The receipt to compose the specific reme-
dy.
4. The use of it as a preventive of the disease.
5. A list of cures effected by the use of it in
divers epidemics.
6. The treatment adapted to bilious, putrid and
malignant fevers, cholera, and other affections
of the same nature, and those which are produced
by an obstructed perspiration.
7. The means of preserving health in the crit-
ical season of summer.
8. An address to the public, with a view to
guard them against the dangerous and common
abuse of some means generally adopted, as well
to prevent sickness as to cure it. This advice is
of the last importance, because it corrects a po-
pular opinion often productive of injurious con-
sequences.

9. On disorders the most prevalent and fatal
among children. A dissertation on the Croup
followed by a new method equally secure and ea-
sy for curing it. And also, on the means to pre-
vent and cure the Cholera Infantum. This will
render the treatise of inestimable utility, as well
to private families in town, as to those in the
country, removed from the succors and assis-
tance which the faculty usually afford.

10. Lastly, will be proved to demonstration,
the necessity of assistance promptly administered
in the Yellow Fever; without which there fol-
lows a total dissolution of our fluids, which no-
thing can stop. And this will more forcibly e-
vince the advantages of a remedy easy to be
found, prepared and taken, which exposes to no
danger and containing the true means of prevent-
ing the disorder in the pre-disposition to it, and
of removing it after it has made its appearance.
No person of sense, father of a family, or o-
ther person, can be indifferent to the use of a si-
milar remedy, which assures his well being and
that of his children and neighbors.

CONDITIONS.
1. The work shall be put to press with all pos-
sible speed.
2. It shall be handsomely printed in one vo-
lume octavo, on good paper, and will be deliv-
ered to subscribers, neatly bound, at two Dollars
fifty Cents each copy, payable on delivery.

At present the number of pages that the
work will contain cannot be ascertained, the prob-
ability is it will exceed three hundred.
Proposals for receiving subscriptions, are left
with the principal booksellers in Baltimore.
Printers of newspapers who choose to
obtain subscribers to the foregoing work are re-
quested to give the proposal a few insertions in
their papers. They will be allowed a discount
of 20 per cent on as many copies as they may
see proper to take.

Of upwards of 141 persons cured by means
of this remedy, in only one epidemic, I have ob-
tained and published the certificates of more than
100, merely with a view to establish and prove
the period of my discovery; and in my work I
will make mention of a great number cured in
like manner in other epidemics. For the details
of this, see the American and evening post of
June 12, 1806.

ROBERT TRONSON, No. 57 south Second
street, Philadelphia, being appointed agent, will
receive subscriptions for the above work.

July 5. (oaw)

FOR SALE,

MY PLANTATION,

SITUATED in the county of
Powhatan, on the south side of the Buck-
ingham road, about one mile and a half below the
courthouse, containing 502 acres, three-fifths of
which are well timbered, and half the cleared
land quite fresh—100000 lbs. to be paid down, & the
balance in four annual instalments, to be secured
by bond, and a deed of trust on the land, to carry
interest from the date, although it will not be
claimed until the last instalment, which, as
well as the preceding ones, being punctually paid,
the whole of the interest will be relinquished.
The purchaser will be permitted to sow a crop of
wheat. Possession will be given in December
next, and the land shown by Mr. R. Haskins,
living thereon, or the subscriber, residing at
Fighting creek, two miles therefrom, to whom
application must be made for the price of the
land.

William Berkeley.
Powhatan, June, 1806. (w2m&1a2m)

BILLS OF LADING,
May be had at this Office.

1459 1-2

ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE: 772 of
which lies in the county of Pittsylvania, up-
on the branches of Elkhorn, and Shockey creeks,
adjoining the lines of Joseph Terry, James John-
son, and others. The greater part of this land
is excellent tobacco land, the whole lies well,
is well watered, and timbered, and all in wood
400 acres in the county of Buckingham, on the
waters of Frisby, and middle State river, adjoin-
ing the lines of Charles Maxcy, Nicholas Con-
ner, and others—this land is also uncleared, lies
well, well timbered and watered, and a good
proportion fit for the culture of tobacco, and a
most excellent situation for the raising of stock
of all kinds. 287 1-2 acres on the head of
Hatcher's creek, in the said county of Bucking-
ham, adjoining the lands of capt. Peter McCay,
Leonard Glyburn, and others—about one half of
this tract is cleared, the greater part of which has
lain fallow a number of years; consequently in
prime order for the putting in of small grain this
fall, which it would bring well, if properly put
in—the other half is in woods, and of good
growth; there is also on this land a pretty good
dwelling house, two rooms below and one above,
with a brick chimney, with a fire place in the two
lower rooms, and some necessary out houses.

The whole of the above lands are now offered
for sale, and upon moderate terms, but if not
sold privately, the first tract, will be laid off into
lots and sold, to the highest bidder, at Halifax
Old Town (now Peytonsburg) a few miles be-
low the said land, on the first Monday in No-
vember next, part cash and part upon credit.
The other two, if not sold before, will at Bucking-
ham court, on the second Monday in Novem-
ber next, be sold, to the highest bidder, as a-
bove; in the meantime, any one who will buy,
may treat with the proprietor, living in Bucking-
ham county.

Henry Bell.
Buckingham, Aug. 5, 1806. (w2m10)

Charlotte Court, 5th Aug. 1806.

Alexander Garden, plaintiff,
against
Stephen Bedford, defendant. } In Chancery.
The defendant Bedford, not having entered
his appearance according to the act of As-
sembly and the rules of this court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is
not an inhabitant of this state:—On the motion
of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered, that
he appear here on the first day of November
court next, and give security for performing the
decree of the court; that a copy of this order be
inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for two
months successively, and posted at the front door
of the court house of the said county.

A copy, teste,
Thos. Read, c. c. c.

TO BE SOLD,
FOR cash, at Peter Worsham's in
Amelia county, on the fifteenth day of Sep-
tember next, by virtue of a deed of trust to us
executed by said Worsham, for the purpose of
discharging two several debts therein specified,
2 HORSES, 10 head of CATTLE, household
and kitchen FURNITURE, one NEGRO FEL-
LOW, by the name of Sam, and the tract of
LAND whereon the said Worsham lives, con-
taining 50 acres more or less.

George Scott, } Trus-
Thompson Scott, } tees.
John Jeter, }
August 31st, 1806. 3c

NOTICE.

I EXPECT to remove to the state
of Kentucky or Tennessee in the course
of the ensuing fall; all persons having claims
against me as deputy sheriff, or in my individual
capacity, are requested to bring them forward
in order to receive payment on or before the 15th day
of October next; also, those indebted to me, are
desired to make immediate payment, as I wish
to make a final settlement of my business, pre-
vious to my removal.

Joel Yancey.
Albemarle county, 28th Aug 1806. 6w

FOR THE ARGUS.

Observations in opposition to the opinions and
principles, contained for in a pamphlet called
War in Disguise.

No. VI.
Means by which the navies of the federative
states of Europe will soon become supe-
rior to that of Great Britain.

ALTHOUGH many other strong ar-
guments and illustrations might be of-
fered in opposition to the maritime su-
periority which is not only contended for,
but enforced by the British; yet it is
evident from the uniformity of conduct,
which the rulers of the nation have long
pursued, and the universal sentiments
which seem to pervade all ranks and de-
grees, that there never will be a voluntary
relaxation or surrender of any thing which
has been claimed. It will therefore avail
nothing to refer to treaties, to books or
to the principles of general justice. The
cabinet of London have always insisted
upon those advantages which have fallen
in their way, which they denominate
rights. They did so when great Britain
had nothing to fear from the continent;
when France rather exhibited a mark for
political speculation, than of terror. If
then the rulers, when urged alone by pride
and ambition, claimed and enforced cer-
tain rules, which they denominated rights,
it will be vain & ridiculous, now to expect
a relaxation when they not only declare, but
with much reason too, that the existence
of the government, depends, upon giving
to these claims a successful support.

But if there be any who choose to turn their
backs upon the great volume of common
sense, and to shut their eyes against the
surrounding objects; if they chuse to

walk in leading strings and to admit no-
thing to be right which is not supported
by the authority of a book-maker—then
let them read and reconcile, if they can,
the contradictory tenets which are sup-
ported in the voluminous follies of specu-
lative theorists—or if they will be content
with the essence of the most reputed of
all these authors, collected with care and
compressed by the hand of a master,
then let them read the pamphlet which
was published last winter at Washington,
entitled "an Examination of the British
Doctrine, &c." There the principles which
the British contend for, are not only op-
posed by the most respectable of these authori-
ties, but also by the prevailing usages of
commercial nations; but also by establish-
ed treaties.

The rulers of Great Britain now are
urged to pursue as far as they can, their
long standing practices by the powerful
incentive of self preservation. They
have every thing at stake, the aristocrati-
cal, mercantile and numerical interests
are easily united, and as easily persuaded
to supply the means for prosecuting
wars. The people at large are brave,
proud, obstinate and enterprising. Un-
der such circumstances, it is in vain to
calculate upon an immediate peace, be-
cause as long as these different passions
can be united, the nation will believe that
it is able to make a resistance which can-
not be opposed by the united efforts of all
the navies of Europe.

Altho' these observations, as far as they
go, are unanswerable, yet there are other
considerations, and other events, yet in
the womb of time, which authorise us to
believe, that the nation will not always be
able to stand alone, and oppose, single,
handed, all the naval strength of France
and her confederates.

To demonstrate this opinion to the sa-
tisfaction of every reader, it is necessary
to allude to certain historical facts, which
will prove the necessary consequences of
a particular combination of events, and to
justify the opinion that the navies of the
federative states of Europe will soon be
superior to that of Great Britain.

The implacable hostility of the British
rules and their adherents against Bona-
parte and France; the insular situation
and wealth of the inhabitants; the loyalty
and bravery of the people, and the pre-
eminence of their marine, have been all
heretofore successfully used against the
Emperor Napoleon. Three coalitions
have not appeased their indignation, nor
are they restrained by any thing which
can be accomplished by the means of in-
trigue or gold. Bonaparte would not he-
sitate to carry the war into the island of
Great Britain, but this cannot be done
until he procures a fleet, not only equal but
superior to that of his for. To accomplish
this great design, he at present wants ships,
sailors and skillful commanders. The
ships are not in existence; the sailors are
not instructed, & the officers have not had
experience: so far from it, the timber ne-
cessary for a fleet, is yet growing in the for-
ests; the iron is perhaps yet in the bowels
of the earth; the sailors have not yet seen
the Ocean. But notwithstanding all these
discouraging circumstances, it can and
will be presently demonstrated that Bona-
parte, can in a few years be a match, per-
haps an over match, for the British, and
that the day is not distant when the wood
en walls of France, will extort peace and
tranquility for all the world from that go-
vernment, which, for more than a cen-
tury, has extended its rules and oppressions
to every quarter of the globe, and to every
region of the earth.

Some readers will be impatient to know
what are the means or the plan by which
this great project can be carried into exe-
cution. The question may be at once
settled by a glance at the map of Europe.
The central and commanding situation of
France extending her armies, as it were,
into Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain,
&c. and drawing from each all the sup-
plies and resources which may be neces-
sary.

In this wide and extensive range, will
be found sufficient materials for building
annually a fleet, not only equal, but twice
as large as that of Great Britain; and al-
tho' it may be said that the British naval
discipline, and the expertness of her sea-
men will give her great advantages, yet it
cannot be pretended that they can resist
all the power, and all the sea men of
Europe. Let the most sanguine mind al-
low to Great Britain all that can be asked,
it will not be pretended that they can
withstand all Europe, when confederated
and resolved to reduce her to reason, e-
quality and justice.

But it will be triumphantly said that it
will require twenty or thirty years, to
build and equip such a fleet as will be able
to cope with that of Great Britain, and
this delusion will be supported by the time
which has elapsed since Great Britain
has been employed in creating her navy.
The answer to this is short and plain.
It will require no more time to build the whole
fleet than is necessary to build a single

ship, because the whole number deemed
necessary may be put on the stocks at
once, and all may be launched about the
same time. While the carpenters are
engaged in building, young men may be
trained in every port to understand the
duties of seamanship, so that when the
ships are ready for sea, each ship may
have a crew sufficiently expert to perform
the necessary duties.

By these means, all at once, the ocean
will swarm with French and confederate
fleets, and altho' Great Britain, in the
mean time may exert every nerve to op-
pose and avert the storm, it will be im-
possible finally to succeed, because the
same means and exertions which were
necessary to build, equip and man, the
first fleet may be employed in building and
equipping a second, and a third, and so on,
until at last the superiority of members and
resources must and will prevail. To stop
or avert this irresistible & necessary pro-
cess, provided it should be adapted, it is
first necessary to stop the course of po-
pulation and vegetation; for as long as
children shall be born and trees shall ve-
getate and thrive, so long will the rulers of
continental Europe, if they are confede-
rated, be able to build, equip and man,
fleet after fleet, equal to the contest.
And altho' fleet after fleet should be dis-
troyed, yet at last the superiority of numbers
and resources, must, and will prevail.

To give strength to these opinions, re-
ference is made to the pamphlet called
"War in Disguise" from which the fol-
lowing extracts are taken.

Page 12. "Let us reflect what the na-
vies of France, Spain, and Holland once
were, let us consider that these countries,
form but a part of those vast maritime
regions, the united resources of which are
now at the command of the same ener-
getic government.

Page 13. "The finances of France, ap-
pear scarcely to be impaired, much less
exhausted, by her enormous military es-
tablishments, and her extensive enterpri-
ses, notwithstanding the ruin, so long ap-
parently imposed upon her commerce.
Poverty, the ordinary sedative of modern
ambition, the common peace-maker be-
tween exasperated nations, seems no lon-
ger to be the growth of war."

It is necessary also to add, that the
computation in England, for building and
equipping ships of the line, is one thousand
pounds for each gun; every hundred guns
will cost as many thousand pounds:—ac-
cording to this, France alone may build &
equip an hundred ships of the line, for one
fourth, or perhaps a fifth part of her an-
nual resources. With such means it can-
not be denied that the fleets of France,
and her confederates, will very soon be
superior to those of Britain.

However, unpalatable these truths are,
they ought not only to be known, but well
considered by those, who pretend to see,
neither safety nor salvation, for the inde-
pendence of this country, longer than the
British, can support a maritime superio-
rity. Sooner or later, that superiority will
disappear, and it behooves us to anticipate the
irreversible consequences!!!

But, it will be said, and with great pro-
priety too, that the British sailors, are
more expert in the discharge of nautical
duties, that the officers are more skillful,
and that their operations are more consen-
saneous, and of course more successful.
Tho' all this is true, yet it cannot be pre-
tended, or if pretended, will it be ad-
mitted, that the resources for building and
equipping fleets, are greater in England,
than in all Europe—or that the British
sailors are more brave, or more patient,
than their adversaries. All the naval ac-
tions of the present war, shew that the
French seamen, have acquitted them-
selves with the highest honor. The num-
bers which have been killed and wounded,
before they have surrendered, affords
proof, that nothing is necessary but skill;
and when we consider the achievements
of her armies—the skill of the officers—
and the resistless bravery of the soldiers,
it cannot be doubted that after a while,
the French and British fleets, will be up-
on an equality—but even if this should
not be the case—and there should con-
tinue to be a disproportion, as 3 to 4, or
even 2 to 3, still the Emperor Napoleon,
will be able by his great and inexhausti-
ble means, to over match even this dis-
parity—and finally to over power by num-
bers.

Reader, cast your eye from the Baltic,
to the Adriatic, from Elsinore to Catarr,
or, perhaps from St. Petersburg to Con-
stantinople; follow the course of the
shores; measure the distance of the Me-
anders, & you will find more than 6 thou-
sand miles, besides the shores of rivers,
creeks and inlets; you will also find, eve-
ry where a brave, and enterprising race
—many of whom are used to the water—
In the whole of this extent, there is no
part which at some former period, (just
as England now does) has not given
law to the ocean. Scandinavia, Denmark,
&c. were not only famed for their nautical
superiority—but have absolutely conquer-

ed England—the Saxons did the same—the
ancient Franks, who occupied the
country between the Weser, and the
Rhine, were once also masters of the sea.
The achievements of the Hollanders, and
the Flemings, are of more modern date
—the Normans, also conquered England
—the Britons and Biscayans, have been
equally skillful, valorous and enterprising.
Spain, Portugal, Genoa and Venice, have
been all equally entitled to renown.

In ancient times, we know that each of
these powers, single handed, have been
either an over-match, or upon an equality
with Great Britain, and it cannot now be
contended that Great Britain, will be able
to master the whole—It is likely, that all
these countries, will be united in an of-
fensive and defensive league, or federation
for the purpose of securing the freedom
of the seas, and the equal rights of com-
merce. If this should be the case, who
is so stupid, as to believe that Great Bri-
tain, will be able to subdue the whole, and
force them every where, to open their
ports, and yield to her projects? Or even
if the governments of Russia and Turkey,
should co operate with Great Britain, will
they not expose themselves, not only to
war—but to overthrow? The battles of
Aboukir and Austerlitz, teach them what
they may expect by war.

The following extracts, from the pam-
phlet already alluded to, will shew the o-
pinion of an English writer, concerning
the naval power of France, and will also
support the opinions, which are here ad-
vocated.

Page 126. "The re-establishment of
the French navy, and those of Spain and
Holland, is a work, on which Bonaparte,
is not only eagerly intent, but in which
he has already made a very alarming
progress—Already the great inferiority
of the confederates, in actual force, have
begun to disappear, and so vast are their
means of naval structure and equipment,
that except thro' the precarious diversi-
ty of the approaching continental war
—we cannot long expect to be superior
to their united navies, in the number of
our ships, tho' we may hope long to be
so, in the skill, and bravery of our sea-
men."

127. "Bonaparte, from the immense
extent of those European regions, which
are now placed under his yoke, or sub-
jugated to his irresistible influence, and
from the effects of that commerce, fal-
sely called neutral, which we (the British)
fatally tolerate, is well supplied with the
largest, and best timber, and with abun-
dances of all other materials for ship
building—especially in his northern
ports. Witness the grand scale of his
preparations at Antwerp, where he has
at this moment, on the stocks, eight
ships of the line, and many of inferior
dimensions."

"It is not easy, to suppose, that the ut-
most exertions of our government can e-
nable us to keep pace in the multiplici-
tion of ships, with all our united ene-
mies."

These things, were written and pub-
lished, before the battles of Trafalgar, and
of Austerlitz, and the treaty of Presburg.

Altho' by the battle of Trafalgar, and
other means, the naval power of France,
was greatly diminished, yet the treaty of
Presburg, has afforded the means, of cre-
ating future navies, ad infinitum.

The public prints, inform us, that at
Venice, Antwerp and other places, there
are at least 50 ships of war, now on the
stocks, and the greatest enemies of Bo-
naparte, admit that he has provided ve-
ry great magazines of stores, for the build-
ing of other ships. It will be answered,
that the British naval superiority, is such,
that all these ships, will be either cap-
tured, destroyed, or blockaded in their ports.

Altho' these delusions, are sufficiently
opposed by the illustrations already given,
yet it may be well, to notice, that the
fleet under the command of Jerome Bo-
naparte, has been allowed, by admiral
Cochrane, to proceed without molestation,
where the disparity in force, was not
equal to the boasted superiority—but, if
that will not do, what answer will be
given to the conduct of Sir Robert Calder,
when the fleets in array against each o-
ther, did not afford the disparity, which
the English claim? The rulers of Bri-
tain, it is true, have attempted to disgrace
Sir Robert Calder—but the impartial his-
torian, will not fail to do justice, to his ta-
lents, skill, bravery and judgment. Of
Cochrane's fate, we have yet heard no-
thing, and altho' he has upon some oc-
casions, exposed himself, by a ridiculous
gaucherie, yet we have seen, that in
cases of danger and difficulty, pride, and
well tried courage, have yielded to the de-
mands of experience, and judgment.—We
have also seen, that one of the best, and
bravest, of the British admirals, has made
a great difference between an imaginary
fleet, created at a convivial board, by the
fumes of wine, and an actual French fleet,
floating on the ocean.

PACIFICATOR.
(To be Continued.)